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CLAIMS

1. A method of displaying a document (12) on a display screen capable of being subjected to a scroll procedure, characterized in that it comprises the following steps:
 - a step of allocating the document a quantity of graphics memory so as to create a buffer memory of the visible part of the document and of the zones closest to this visible part and referred to as anticipation bands (10),
 - a step of calculating and of chopping of this memory into pixmaps as a function of the size of the document, of the visible part, and of those of the anticipation bands (10),
 - a step of relative positioning of these pixmaps with respect to the complete document and its visible part,
 - a step, that can be carried out as a background task, of filling the content of the pixmaps with a priority system dependent on the proximity of the pixmap with respect to the visible zone,
 - when the document is subjected to a display procedure or to a scrolling, a step of copying the content of the pixmaps into the display window with previously if necessary a step forcing the updating of the pixmaps involved in the display if the previous step has not terminated same,
 - and return to the step of relative positioning of the pixmaps with respect to the documents as a function of the new position of the visible part.
- 35 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the anticipation bands (10) comprise a minimum of one column of pixmaps on the right and on the left of

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the visible window (11) as well as a row of pixmaps at the bottom and at the top, except in the case where the visible window (11) approaches the edge of the document (12).

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3. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the pixmaps (13) are chopped into rectangles which are drawn successively with each call of a background task.

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4. The method as claimed in claim 3, in which the background task also has the function of constructing the anticipation bands (10).

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5. The method as claimed in claim 3, in which, with each call of this background task, there is:

- possible reorganization of the pixmaps if a scroll has been performed,
- if no repositioning of the pixmaps has occurred, drawing of the first rectangle of a pixmap determined as a function of a criterion of distance away from the visible zone of the document.

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6. The method as claimed in claim 1, which uses a synchronization mechanism allowing the possible forcing of the data to be displayed into the pixmaps.

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7. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which an immediate drawing is carried out in two cases:

- when an "expose" event compels the drawing of a part of the display window though this part has not yet been drawn in the anticipation bands (10),
- or when an element of the document is modified graphically in the display window.

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8. The use of the method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims for the display of an HTML document.

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9. The use of the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 in a digital television decoder.